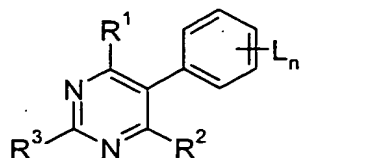


We claim:

1. A 2-substituted pyrimidine of the formula I



in which the index and the substituents are as defined below:

n is an integer from 1 to 5, where at least one substituent L is located in the ortho-position on the phenyl ring;

L is halogen, cyano, nitro, cyanato (OCN), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyloxy, -C(=S)-N(A')A, -C(=NA')-SA, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A, S(=O)<sub>m</sub>-A, S(=O)<sub>m</sub>-O-A or S(=O)<sub>m</sub>-N(A')A,

m is 0, 1 or 2;

A, A', A'' independently of one another are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, where the organic radicals may be partially or fully halogenated or may be substituted by cyano or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy; or A and A' together with the atoms to which they are attached are a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S;

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkenyl or a five- to ten-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which is attached via carbon and contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S,

$R^2$  is halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_4$ -alkenyloxy or  $C_3$ - $C_4$ -alkynyloxy, where the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl radicals of  $R^2$  may be substituted by halogen, cyano, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups of the radical definitions of  $L$ ,  $R^1$  and/or  $R^2$  for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups  $R^u$ :

$R^u$  is halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkenyloxy,  $-C(=O)-A$ ,  $-C(=O)-O-A$ ,  $-C(=O)-N(A')A$ ,  $C(A')(=N-OA)$ ,  $N(A')A$ ,  $N(A')-C(=O)-A$ ,  $N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A$ ,  $S(=O)_m-A$ ,  $S(=O)_m-O-A$  or  $S(=O)_m-N(A')A$ , where  $m$ ,  $A$ ,  $A'$ ,  $A''$  are as defined above and where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to three groups  $R^v$ ,  $R^v$  having the same meaning as  $R^u$ ;

$R^3$  is cyano,  $CO_2R^a$ ,  $C(=O)NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=O)-N-OR^b$ ,  $C(=S)-NR^aR^b$ ,  $C(=NOR^a)NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=NR^a)NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=O)NR^a-NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=N-NR^zR^c)NR^aR^b$ ,  $C(=O)R^a$ ,  $C(=NOR^b)R^a$ ,  $C(=N-NR^zR^b)R^a$ ,  $CR^aR^b-OR^z$ ,  $CR^aR^b-NR^zR^c$ ,  $ON(=CR^aR^b)$ ,  $O-C(=O)R^a$ ,  $NR^aR^b$ ,  $NR^a(C(=O)R^b)$ ,  $NR^a(C(=O)OR^b)$ ,  $NR^a(C(=O)-NR^zR^b)$ ,  $NR^a(C(=NR^c)R^b)$ ,  $NR^a(N=CR^cR^b)$ ,  $NR^a-NR^zR^b$ ,  $NR^z-OR^a$ ,  $NR^a(C(=NR^c)-NR^zR^b)$ ,  $NR^a(C(=NOR^c)R^b)$ ; where

$R^a, R^b, R^c$  independently of one another are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_4$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkenyl;

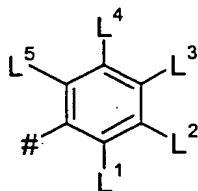
$R^b$  has the same meanings as  $R^b$ , except for hydrogen;

$R^z$  has the same meanings as  $R^a$  and may additionally be  $-CO-R^a$ ;

where the aliphatic or alicyclic groups of the radical definitions of  $R^a, R^b, R^c$  or  $R^z$  for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups  $R^w$ :

$R^w$  is halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkynyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkenyloxy, and where two of the radicals  $R^a$ ,  $R^b$ ,  $R^c$  or  $R^z$  together with the atoms to which they are attached may form a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S.

2. A 2-substituted pyrimidine according to claim 1 where  $R^2$  is chlorine, cyano, methyl, ethyl or methoxy.
3. A 2-substituted pyrimidine according to claim 1 where  $R^3$  is cyano,  $C(=O)NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=S)NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=NOR^a)NR^zR^b$ ,  $C(=NOR^b)R^a$ ,  $C(=N-NR^zR^b)R^a$  or  $CR^aR^b-NR^zR^c$ .
4. A 2-substituted pyrimidine according to claim 1 where  $R^3$  is  $ON(=CR^aR^b)$ ,  $NR^a(C(=O)R^b)$ ,  $NR^a(C(=O)OR^b)$ ,  $NR^a(N=CR^cR^b)$  or  $NR^z-OR^a$ .
5. A 2-substituted pyrimidine according to any of claims 1 to 4 in which the phenyl group substituted by  $L_n$  is the group B

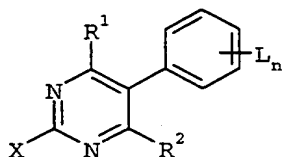


B

where # is the point of attachment to the pyrimidine skeleton and

- $L^1$  is fluorine, chlorine,  $CH_3$  or  $CF_3$ ;  
 $L^2, L^4$  independently of one another are hydrogen,  $CH_3$  or fluorine;  
 $L^3$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, cyano,  $CH_3$ ,  $SCH_3$ ,  $OCH_3$ ,  $SO_2CH_3$ ,  $NH-C(=O)CH_3$ ,  $N(CH_3)-C(=O)CH_3$  or  $COOCH_3$  and  
 $L^5$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or  $CH_3$ .

6. A process for preparing 2-substituted pyrimidines of the formula I according to claim 1 where  $R^3$  is cyano, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula III,



III

in which the substituents L, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are as defined in claim 1 and X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfenyl with a hydrocyannic acid derivative, if appropriate in the presence of a base.

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7. A composition suitable for controlling harmful fungi which comprises a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.

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8. A method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or seeds to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.